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either in the waking condition or in hypnotism, to promote illusions of perception, partial amnesia, distortions of memory and hallucinations. The realization of such suggestions in children, is the rule and the failure the exception. The readiness with which these phenomena may be utilized for inducing false testimony is obvious and should be taken into account in all legal cases in which the testimony of children is admitted. As evidence of the sincerity of the children Dr. Bérillon offers his own impressions, and the fact that in many cases the suggestions were realized at the first meeting and when the children were in ignorance of the expected result. They were selected from all classes of the population, and Dr. Bérillon is of the opinion that the intelligent children are more rather than less susceptible to its influences. The great suggestibility of the children seems clearly related to the great prevalence of good hypnotic subjects in France, and it may be questioned whether a similar condition of suggestibility would be found amongst the children of our own country.

GUÉRIN, *Considérations juridiques à propos des faux témoignages suggérés*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 212.

The French code punishes false testimony with the same penalty that attaches to the accused if convicted by such testimony, and although the testimony of children is under special regulations, the possibility of injustice by suggested testimony is not diminished thereby. Just as the inebriate is responsible for the effects of his passion when he first indulges it so the subject of suggestion is responsible for allowing himself to be the subject of suggestion. "He is as culpable for accepting criminal suggestions as he would be for following bad advice; the situation is the same." The danger for the accused is extreme, and it is the business of the students of hypnotism to furnish means whereby the suggested may be distinguished from the true experience and whereby the author of the suggestion may be discovered. Equally important is the necessity of limiting these practices to physicians and allied scientists.

VOISIN, *Délit de vol commis sous l'influence de la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 219.

A woman aged twenty, subject to hystero-epilepsy, catalepsy and somnambulism was arrested for stealing many objects from the Magasins du Louvre. It appeared that for three months she had been stealing with extreme adroitness at the suggestion of some accomplices. At the same time her suggestibility in the waking condition was so great that her companions could make her do and believe almost anything. On recommendation she was sent to the Salpêtrière instead of to prison and was there restored mainly by suggestion.

GOIX, *Anorexie hystérique traitée avec succès par la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 245.

Anorexia is the persistent refusal of food and may result fatally; the sole cause is that the patient does not want to eat. Marie Ch..... aged 23 appears September 10 before Dr. Goix and has not eaten for four days; during this time her energy and industry are extraordinary. Hysterical symptoms are clear. She is hypnotised but refused to promise while hypnotised, that she will eat. The next day while hypnotized she drank a cup of chocolate which she is told is water, (water she takes at all times), but still refuses the suggestion of eating. Still later the suggestion is given her that she will repeatedly say "I will eat, I will eat." By repeated suggestion, setting the time of eating, threatening her with severe pain, the opposition is at last broken down and a normal

appetite ensues. The case is offered as showing the importance of the precise formula of suggestion, the need of special adaptability to each case and the possibility of administering food during the hypnotic condition.

ARTIGALAS et RÉMOND, *Note sur un cas d'hémorrhagies auriculaires, oculaires et palmaires, provoquées par suggestion*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 250.

The patient, Mme. F., aged 22 years, after an operation (uterine tumor) quite unexpectedly manifested hysterical symptoms. The most remarkable of these was the shedding of tears of blood. Hypnotic suggestion at first failed to stop these, while it was quite sufficient to say "you will bleed in a minute" to promote the phenomena. Again hypnotized it was suggested that she should bleed in the palm of her left hand. A bloody perspiration followed in a few minutes. Then it was suggested that the bleeding would stop at the palm and also at the eyes, and in this way she was speedily cured. The case is naturally brought into relation with the cases of stigmatisation and it is easy to see that in combination with a religious order this symptom might have been given a mystical significance.

MACDONALD, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 23.

The account tells of a physician who was thrown out of her cart and suffered a contusion on the right parietal protuberance over the third descending convolution. The last thing the patient remembered was calling to a man to get out of the way. The report of others shows that after the accident she said she was not hurt, washed her face and hands, gave directions and answered questions. For a moment she awakes but relapses into this condition again, delirium also ensues. Mr. MacDonald regards this as a case of traumatic hypnotism.

WRIGHT, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 66.

Describes the case of a boy thrown off a horse against a barn door, who thereupon arose, finished his farm duties, went to the house, took a light supper and answered questions; he seemed entirely normal except for a vacant start and an occasional senseless laugh. He went to bed and on awakening next morning was found to have no memory of anything after the accident. The author regards this as a case of spontaneous hypnotism, differing from the preceding one in that the patient does not pay any attention to the accident but goes on automatically with his routine work.

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BALDWIN, *Suggestion in infancy*, Science 1891 XVII 113.

Do ideo-motor or suggestive re-actions, have any part of normal mental life or is the hypnotic sleep to which this may be affiliated essentially artificial? As a contribution to this inquiry Prof. Baldwin utilized his observations of his child during her first year. If ideo-motor suggestions are normal then early child life should present the most striking analogies to the hypnotic state in this respect. Three kinds of suggestions are distinguished: 1. physiological, 2. sensori-motor, 3. ideo-motor; this being the order in which they appear in child-life. 1. The meaning of physiological suggestion is sufficiently shown by one of the observations. For the first month or six weeks the life of the child is mainly physiological, the vacancy of consciousness as regards anything not immediately given as pleasure or pain precludes the possibility of ideal suggestion as such; no ideas in the sense of distinct memory-images are present. Yet suggestions of sleep began to tell on the child before the end of the second month.